Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

CHRISTMAS.

To the believing Christian, who looks upon the advent of CHRIST as the dawn, the only dawn of the morning of man's redemption from the original cause, this anniversary should appear as one of the most momentous. The Star of Bethlehem, which directed the footsteps of the Eastern Magi to the presence of the infant and infinite God incarnate, was like the radiant orb of hope leading the benighted traveller to the sought for goal of deliverence. More than eighteen hundred years have been buried with the past since the advent of the Nazarene, yet every Christian hails with joy the approach of the anniversary of that momentous event. The pure white banner of the Cross is reared in almost every clime—amid the snows of Siberia, the burning plains of Africa, the solitudes of the Rocky Mountains, and upon the thousand isles that float upon the bosom of the great ocean, and around it are gathered millions of human beings, clinging to it as their last refuge, their only hope of safety, amid the universal war of evil passions. Truth, bright and glorious as the mid day sun, is the burning insignia which surmounts that standard. Is it so? Then indeed is this anniversary a *universal* one, and should elicit the profound attention of every sublunary intelligence. The following stanzas were suggested by the above reflections.

Awake! on Earth, awake!
Let man lift up his voice—
The festival should make
The Universe rejoice.
Let land and sea—the star gem'd heaven,
Ring with loud praise to SHILOH given.

Sons of the ocean isles—
Sons of the desert plains—
Sing! for kind Heaven smiles
Upon your sunder'd chains.
Where Gospel messengers have trod,
There chant the songs of praise to God.

Ye who are poor in purse—
Ye who are grieved in spirit—
Ye who with woe converse—
Rejoice! for ye inherit
Those precious gems Redemption gives
The soul that looks to Christ and lives.

Earth was a barren isle
Amid the sea of space,
Without a pard'ning smile
From the Redeemer's face.
This then's a glorious day for Earth,
It gave a Mediator birth.

A voice of praise is heard
In ocean's solemn moan,
The warbling of each bird,
The earthquake's awful groan—
The torrent bounding from the hill,
The mighty stream, the flowing rill—

The snow-wreath and the cloud,
The stars that hang on high,
The thunder, deep and loud,
The evening zephyr's sigh—
The tempest fraught with woe and death,
The summer gale's refreshing breath—

The lowliest flowers that spring
Up from the vernal sod—
All, all, His praises sing—
All cry "Behold our God!"
Say then, shall man refuse to raise
The adoring voice of prayer and praise?

Ah no! let Earth awake,
Let man lift up his voice—
This festival should make
The universe rejoice.
Let earth and sea—the star-gem'd heaven—
Ring with loud praise to SHILOH given. L.

Climate and Scenery in Florida.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Florida under date of December 12, says:

"The St. John's river, of which I suppose you have hardly ever heard, is one of the most beautiful streams in America; it is from one to three miles wide, and navigable for nearly two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth by steamboats; its banks are covered with a great variety of evergreens, the live oak, the pine, the magnolia, palmetto, &c., and Lake George, into which it expands, a short distance before reaching Volusia, is as splendid and enchanting a sheet of water as any fancy could picture. And don't you envy me, who, for the last five days, have been enjoying the delightful winter climate of Florida, the thermometer at 75, the air clear, pure, and elastic, flowers in great variety blooming on the banks of the St. John's, and birds merrily carolling amidst its shrubbery? It is almost cruel to present such a picture to you, who are shivering in the midst of snow and ice, and, what is worse, have no prospect of any thing better for months to come."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

ORIENTAL COMPLIMENTS.

Our readers doubtless know that a treaty of friendship and commerce was negotiated, about three years ago, with the Sultan of Muscat, (a gentleman by the way, and a liberal, enlightened monarch,) by Edmund Roberts, esquire, (lately deceased,) who went out in the Peacock, for that purpose. The second mission of Mr. Roberts, on which he was engaged at the time of his death in June last, was to carry out the ratifications of the treaties entered into with the Sultan of Muscat and the King of Siam; and also, we believe, to make another effort to negotiate a treaty with the emperor of Cochin China, the first having failed through the absurd and vexatious requisitions of etiquette insisted on by the Cochin-Chinese officials. The following translation of the letter written by the Sultan of Muscat to the President, is a good specimen of Oriental courtesy and compliment. We have obtained it from the narrative of the mission, written by Mr. Roberts, and now almost ready for publication.

Translation of a letter from the Sultan of Muscat to the President of the United States.

"IN THE NAME OF GOD. AMEN.

"To the most high and mighty Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, whose name shines with so much splendor throughout the world. I pray most sincerely that on the receipt of this letter it may find his highness, the President of the United States, in high health, and that his happiness may be constantly on the increase. On a most fortunate day and a happy hour, I had the honor to receive your highness's letter, every word of which is clear and distinct as the sun at noonday, and every letter shone forth as brilliantly as the stars in the heavens. Your highness's letter was received by your faithful and honorable representative and ambassador Edmund Roberts, who made me supremely happy in explaining the object of his mission, and I have complied in every respect with the wishes of your honorable ambassador, in concluding a treaty of friendship and commerce between our respective countries, which shall be faithfully observed by myself and my successors, as long as the world endures.

And his highness may depend that all American vessels resorting to the ports within my dominions, shall know no difference, in point of good treatment, between my country and that of his own most fortunate and happy country, where felicity ever dwells. I most firmly hope that his highness the President may ever consider me as his firm and true friend, and that I will ever hold the President of the United States very near and dear to my heart, and my friendship shall never know any diminution, but shall continue to increase till time is no more. I offer, most sincerely and truly, to his highness the President, my entire and devoted services, to execute any wishes the President may have within my dominions, or within any ports or places wherein I possess the slightest influence.

"This is from your most beloved friend,

"SYED BIN SULTAN.

"Written on the twenty second day of the Moon, Jamada Alawel, in the year Alhajra 1249,* at the Royal Palace in the city of Muscat.

"This letter is to have the address of being presented to the most high and mighty Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, whose name shines with so much brilliancy throughout the world."

* Corresponding to 7th of October, 1833.

How to astonish a Custom House Officer.

A French paper states that an amusing adventure lately occurred at Boulogne.—A lady stepped out of a packet boat which had just arrived at the wharf, with a small box under her arm. Some appearance of fur, which appeared through a crevice in the box, attracted the notice of a vigilant Custom House Officer, who immediately suspected that some smuggling trick was about being played. He stopped the lady, and rudely insisted on examining the box. It was delivered to him with apparent reluctance. But he had no sooner put his hand on the cover, than it sprang off, and a hideous figure about three feet high, arrayed in the most uncouth costume, started out of the box! It was one of those children's toys called magicians, manufactured for the amusement of children, when by means of an elastic wire, an object is made to start from the box, on removing the cover. This unfortunately for the officer, happened to be of an usual size—and he was so terrified at the unexpected and horrid spectacle, that uttering one shriek, he dropped the object of his fears, and fled in dismay from the quay!

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. PEYTON, (OF TENN.)

Upon the Resolution of Mr. Wise, proposing a Select Committee of Investigation, and Mr. Pearce's motion to amend the same.

December 15, 1836.

MR. SPEAKER: I was, at first, somewhat surprised that the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. Pearce) should be found in opposition to this investigation. That gentleman was once the zealous advocate of rigid scrutiny into all abuses committed by public functionaries. In an elaborate speech upon this floor, he once sustained an investigation similar to the one now proposed by my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Wise.) I allude to the case of the Wiscasset Collector. But, sir, the gentleman announces the fact that he has *changed*. He was then opposed to General Jackson—violently and bitterly opposed to him—and he manifested that opposition in every conceivable way, and upon every subject that arose. But having now become a Jackson man, he has undergone, it seems, a complete political transformation. And what a change! his old principles discarded—his mental vision in total and disastrous eclipse, he has closed his eyes upon fraud and peculation and plunder!

But, sir, has it come to this, that the gentleman from Rhode Island is put forward as the champion of Andrew Jackson? Has that distinguished citizen already sunk so low that his fame and reputation are committed to the keeping of *such* hands? Oh, spectacle, mortifying and humiliating, to the honest friends and original supporters of Andrew Jackson! those who fought with him, and voted for him! who advocated his first election upon principle, and who, unlike the gentleman, yet stand up the dauntless advocates of the same principles? What must they think, how must they *feel*, when they are informed that the President's reputation as a statesman has fallen into the custody of that gentleman, who, formerly a violent, loathed, and detested assailant, has thrown himself into the current of the President's popularity, strong enough to bear even *him* along, and is now become his *pretended* fulsome eulogist and defender!

But, sir, to the gentleman's objections, or rather his pretended objections to the proposed inquiry. He has given a striking specimen of the cunning and tact of the sect to which he *belongs*, by the issue he has made up—a false, hypocritical issue. What is it?—Why, forsooth, that it involves the President's veracity!—that it will be, does the President speak the truth when he says that all the officers are "honest" as well as capable!—and that he, good tender hearted man, cannot endure to hear any thing which infringes, in the slightest degree, upon the veracity of that high functionary. Under this false and fraudulent issue, the gentleman takes shelter, and expects to escape all inquiry, all investigation. Is argument required to expose a position so monstrous? Will not every high minded man in the nation look upon it with scorn and indignation? Sir, I deny and denounce this as that false issue which has so long been the shield of the party, and behind which they always skulk at the slightest approach of danger. The President says that they are honest, and the gentleman says you are not to prove them to be rogues, because that would be to make out the President a liar. What a position!

Did the President write the paragraph in his message, laudatory of these officers, which the gentleman himself admits is unusual in such a document, and which, I am sure, has no precedent or parallel? No, sir, not one word of it; and he does not know, at this moment, that it is there. What is it, sir, which these gentlemen, so able and so honest, have introduced into the message, and now claim that it is evidence of so high and sacred a nature that it cannot be examined or impeached? Here it is:

"Before concluding this paper, I think it due to the various Executive Departments to bear testimony to their prosperous condition, *and to the ability and integrity* with which they have been conducted. It has been my aim to enforce in all of them a vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business; and it is gratifying to me to believe that there is no just cause of complaint, from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the object of their creation."

Did Andrew Jackson write this sweeping certificate of moral character for these gentlemen? No, sir, no. I plead *non est factum*. It is not his deed. They have fraudulently smuggled it into his message, to evade scrutiny into their conduct. Instead of stifling inquiry, it is of itself a cause of suspicion. I say, sir, that the President did not write it; in support of which averment, I have evidence satisfactory, at least to my own mind, and such as should be made known to this House, to the country at large, and to posterity. It should thus be made known, in order to shield the name and fame of the President from that imputation which in all time to come, would attach to them, in consequence of this flagrant abuse of the confidence reposed by him in others. The committee on the part of the Senate, which according to usage was appointed to wait upon the President at the commencement of the session, and inform him of the readiness of Congress to receive the very message in question, found him extended on a sick couch, scarcely able to raise his hand. On the eve of their departure, he urged the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) to come back soon, and talk with him; that he was lonesome, wanted company, and wished to have his friends about him. The Senator (alas, that it should be necessary for him to invoke the attendance of friends, and of *such* friends!) did return, and remained with the President more than an hour, during which time he never alluded to the subject of politics. He spoke of dying, of the Hermitage, of his hope that he might be spared till he could reach it in the spring. His thoughts were with his heart, "and that was far away," dwelling upon other and doubtless *holier* meditations than writing eulogies upon public functionaries, whose conduct he was in no situation to examine, and who, if they were honest, needed not his testimony to the fact.

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But the gentleman from Rhode Island calls upon us to take 'the bull by the horns,' 'to move an impeachment against the President at once'—says that 'he is accountable for the acts of his ministers, and any attack upon them is in effect an impeachment of him.' This is strange doctrine to me, sir. We wish to rope these calves and drag them bleating as they go from the treasury, for they have been sucking too long already; and the gentleman says no, 'take the bull by the horns.' Move an impeachment against the President, indeed! He accountable, *criminally* accountable for the want of integrity on the part of his ministers! was there ever any thing more impudent than this? Because General Jackson is a patriot, does it follow that Reuben M. Whitney is any thing but what the world knows him to be? Because General Jackson is an honest man, does it follow that Amos Kendall, and all the other 'hirelings,' as he calls them, are honest too? This, sir, is the doctrine of the party—the doctrine of men into whose hands the government of the country has fallen. But sir, the gentleman, in thus shuffling himself under the protecting mantle of the President, but displays the usual tact of the party to which he belongs. They are all patriots if the President be a patriot. They are all honest men, if the President be an honest man. Sir, let me put a case in common life to illustrate this doctrine; one which every farmer will understand. Take any man of seventy years of age, put him on a farm with sixty hands to control, give him a full crop, corn, tobacco, and small grain; can he manage them so that no part of the crop will suffer? Suppose his foremen are faithless and roguish, that they are detected marauding the country of nights, taken with their pigs and turkeys, their chickens and potatoes, upon them, could they plead the virtues of their master as a justification of their crimes? Could you not lynch them without meaning to inflict blows upon the good old man whose confidence they had abused? There is no man amongst them who can stand one moment upon his own merits. No, sir, they have crowded and huddled together under the mantle of General Jackson, until that is not broad enough to cover them; they have worn it threadbare, stretched and torn it into tatters. You may occasionally get a glimpse of Van's bald pate popped out here, Amos's sharp face there, Felix's red eyes yonder, Blair's shank at one place, and Reuben's pockets filled with Treasury receipts at another; and now sir, we have the gentleman from Rhode Island squealing around like an odd pig, for whom there is no teat, hunting a place to crawl in at.

Now, sir, what I wish is, to strip the Jackson mantle off these gentlemen, and let them stand up for themselves. Every one knows that no gentleman upon this floor has any motive, any wish to make an issue with General Jackson; that he cannot be the object of this resolution. His course is run, his day is past, his power is in other hands, and we wish to hold those gentlemen accountable for the manner in which they exercise it. There has been no investigation into the Departments which we propose to examine for the last eight years. We wish to see a settlement of their accounts at the bar of the Public, and the balance fairly struck between them and the People. They may be honest, very honest; if so, it is due to themselves that they show it. It may be otherwise, and in that event, it is due to the country that we should have a committee of the House to show that. How is it proposed that they shall come to trial? Upon the certificate contained in the message, and upon that alone. The gentleman himself admits that these sweeping certificates are unusual. I detest the whole system of certifying which pervades every Department of the Government, and can be traced from Reuben M Whitney *up*. (I believe you cannot go from Reuben *down*.) Yes, sir, a coward, who shrinks and runs from an adversary whom he has injured, will get a certificate of his courage to use upon the stump; a traitor will get a certificate of his patriotism; a rogue of his honesty; and a perjured witness of his veracity; and if you attempt to fix upon either of these his true character, he will ensconce himself behind his certificate. We ask permission to go into the various Departments, and see what their true condition is.

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I had hoped that gentlemen would have become *ashamed* of screening these officers, who, instead of running to Gen. Jackson for certificates of moral character, should be the first to demand an investigation. But, sir, will the People of the United States be satisfied forever that they shall shrink from responsibility, hold up Gen. Jackson's character as their shield, and thereby escape a scrutiny of their conduct? If they have acted honorably, we wish them to show it; if those suspicions so common, so universal, are groundless, we wish the country to know it. Innocence never seeks for safety in flight, in concealment, but rather courts investigation, and defies scrutiny. How can gentlemen reconcile innocence with this trembling and shrinking—this shielding themselves under the numerical strength of their friends in this House? This was their course at the last session of Congress. Remember, sir, what factality attended every effort to obtain a committee of investigation then. Recollect the extraordinary and obstinate protection extended to that darling Treasury-pet, Reuben Whitney. Let it also be remembered that the committee on Indian Affairs unanimously recommended an inquiry into the abuses of that bureau, which would have developed the causes of the late and present Indian wars in the South. That committee reported a resolution authorizing any two of its members to prosecute the inquiry by taking testimony for the information of the House at this session. But, sir, this resolution reported by a committee, a majority of whom were in favor of Mr. Van Buren, was rejected in the House. The citizens of Georgia and Alabama petitioned and implored the House to investigate the subject, alleging the most unheard-of frauds and abuses. Upon this application the vote stood—ayes 77, noes 77, a *tie*, and the Speaker gave the casting vote against the investigation. Sir, men high in favor and high in office were suspected. The agent of the Government, John B. Hogan, gave the Department official information of the greatest outrages practised upon the Indians which were ever perpetrated upon any people, savage or civilized. He was very soon removed, or rather promoted, from Indian agent to be collector at the port of Mobile. And yet, sir, we have no account of prosecutions, convictions, and punishments, which have followed his disclosures.

Why, sir, those speculators, or rather Indian robbers, would find an old chief upon his partrimonial estate, where the chiefs and kings of his race had lived for centuries before him, with his slaves and his farm around him; smoking his pipe amidst his own forest trees, spurning any offer to purchase his home; and they would bribe some vagabond Indian to personate him in a trade to sell his land, forging his name, and the first intimation that he would have of the transaction would be his expulsion by force from his house! This was common, and not only so, but, under the pretext of reclaiming fugitive slaves, the wives and children (of mixed blood) of the Indians were seized and carried off in bondage. The famous Oceola himself had his wife taken from him, and that, too, it has been said, *by a Government officer*, and was chained by this same officer to a log. Sir, what else could be expected but that these scourged, plundered, starving savages would glut their vengeance by the indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent and helpless families of the frontier, whose blood has cried to us in vain?—This has caused the Florida war, which has produced such a waste of treasure, the loss of so much national and individual honor, and of so many valuable lives? This has called the gallant volunteers from my own state, and from my own district, who have traversed a thou-

and miles to fight the battle of strangers —to contend with a savage foe, while drinking those stagnant waters, whose malaria is death, many of whom are left in the wild woods of Florida, where "the foe and the stranger will tread o'er their heads," while their fellow soldiers are far away, happy at home with their friends and families. One—ah! sir, any one of those noble youths who now sleep under a foreign sod, was worth more than the whole army of plunderers who have caused the mischief. And yet, sir, such men as these were shielded at the last session of Congress by the casting vote of the Speaker. And now, according to the argument of the gentleman from Rhode Island, the House has sanctioned all they did.

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But, sir, the injustice done to General Jackson by supporting this measure, what is it? We demand an investigation into the agency of Reuben Whitney—ask for an inquiry into the condition of the Treasury. We require that there shall be a full investigation into all the Departments, and into the conduct of the whole army of public officers, who have been engaged in this business of the succession—this trampling under foot of the laws and Constitution. We wish to know from whence came this money. Where is the source of their corruption? Where is the mint from whence they can send their hireling editors through the country, poisoning the fountains of intelligence amongst the People? How is it that our army in Florida has been neglected, and left to suffer for want of supplies, while it is within a few days sail of New Orleans? Men starving, horses sinking under them in the swamps—all, all, sir, in consequence of gross and criminal neglect somewhere. Was it that our high functionaries were too busily engaged to think of the army—too full of Mr. Van Buren to cast a thought on Oceola —too busily engaged in electioneering to think of the gallant men who were fighting the battles of their country?—It is in behalf of men whose conduct has been such as this, that the message volunteers a laudatory certificate.

Sir, I deny the authenticity of this message. General Jackson never gave that certificate. They have written it themselves, and obtained the signature of his name. And yet, with such a testimonial in their favor, they shrink from the proof—they shrink from inquiry.—Let us have the proof, sir, and then we will see whether they are honest or venal, corrupt or immaculate. Sir, I do not say they are corrupt; that is just what I wish to find out. I want a strict and impartial investigation. It is lawful, it is usual to make such inquiries. It is surely right to investigate our own affairs—to examine into the deeds of our own agents. This is our right, it it our duty, and can not do "injustice" to any one. I protest against the issue which the gentleman from Louisiana has joined. It is not a question between General Jackson and this House; his person and conduct is one thing, and the persons and conduct of these officers is another. I hope that no attempt to crush this investigation on such an issue will succeed; and, sir, let us hope that no American Congress will ever be found ready to expunge an order directing an investigation into the Departments. No, sir, this will never be the case, so long as a shadow of our liberties remains.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Tuesday, December 27

Mr. Polk presented a bill to ensure a fair valuation of lands, when given in for taxation. Referred to the committee on the revenue.

The bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands acquired from the Cherokees, was taken up, amended, passed its third reading and ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, December 28.

Mr. Kelly presented a bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Bryan, from the judiciary committee, reported unfavorably on the resolution relative to giving Solicitors a fixed salary. Concurred in.

Thursday, December 29

Received from the Commons, a message from the Governor with certain documents, and also a proposition to print the two acts of the Legislature of South Carolina which accompanied it. Agreed to, and ordered to lie on the table and be made the special order for Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Edwards moved that the Speaker tender a seat in the Senate to Col. Memminger of South Carolina, the commissioner appointed by that state on the subject of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, and that the Senate will hear any explanations which he may think proper to make

Received from the Commons a bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company, which passed its first reading and was referred.

A message from the Commons, proposing to adjourn on the 16th inst, *sine die*, was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Edwards moved to send a message proposing an adjournment on the 3 Dec. last in the affirmative—Yeas 24, Nays 21.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Edward's resolution, when it resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Joyner in the chair. Mr. Bryan commenced a reply to the speech heretofore made by Mr. Edwards, and after speaking an hour, he gave way, before he had concluded his remarks, and on Mr. Montgomery's motion the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again; when the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

Friday, December 30

Mr. Morehead presented a bill to incorporate the Caldwell Institute, in the town of Greensborough; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committe on private bills.

Mr. Carson, a bill to confer Banking privileges on the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, on certain terms and conditions. Passed its first reading, and was made the order of the day for Monday next.

The Senate took up for consideration the amendment proposed by the other House to the bill establishing another Judicial District. [It provides that each of the Circuit Judges shall receive the sum of $1959 in full compensation for their services, with this condition, however, that $100 shall be deducted for every Court they fail to hold.] The question on concurring with this amendment was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 20, nays 17.

So the amendment was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Joyner in the chair, on Mr. Edward's resolutions, and the amedments proposed thereto by Mr. J. W. Bryan. Mr. B. resumed and concluded the argument commenced by him on yesterday, against the resolutions and in favor of the amendment. He was followed by Mr. J. Cooper of Martin, in favor of the original resolutions; after which the committee, on motion of Mr. Taylor, rose, and obtained leave to sit again; when the Senate adjourned.

Saturday, December 31

Mr. Moore presented a resolution, directing the joint committee on the subject of a Penitentiary to inquire into the propriety of establishing one or more Lunatic Asylums.

Mr. Joyner, from the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill, heretofore referred to them, to incorporate the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company, which passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Monday January 2

Mr. J. W. Bryan, from the judiciary committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill to restore any person convicted of an infamous crime to the rights of citizenship. [Authorizes such person, three years after conviction, to file a petition in the Superior Court, which tribunal shall have jurisdiction of the case.] Read first time and passed.

The engrossed bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company, was amended, on motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan, passed its third reading, and transmitted to the Commons for their concurrence in the amendment.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Edwards, proceeded to the order of the day. Messrs. Edwards and Bryan of Carteret were appointed a committee to wait on the Hon. Mr. Memminger, commissioner from the state of South Carolina, and invite him to the seat prepared for him in the Senate chamber. Whereupon the bill to confer banking privileges on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, was read the second time; when Mr. Memminger rose, and addressed the Senate at considerable length, and with great force and eloquence, in support of the measure and in explanation of the object of his mission. After he concluded his remaks, the Senate adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Tuesday January 3.

Mr. Carson presented a bill to amend the Charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company;—which passed its first and second readings, and was laid on the table.

The bill to restore to credit any person convicted of an infamous crime, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the capitol, was read the third time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The committe of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Edwards relative to the existing Tariff Laws, and, on motion of Mr. Hargrave, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Wednesday, January 4.

The proposition of the House of Commons that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on Saturday the 14th inst. was concurred in.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Gaston, and the bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts in the Newbern district, were read and rejected.

The bill making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capitol of the State, was read the third time, amended, on Mr. Polk's motion, so as to appropriate $120 000 instead of $75,000, and on Mr. Edwards's motion, so as to provide for the furnishing the Capitol; passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, January 6.

Mr. Joyner presented the following bills: A bill to increase the capital stock of the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company; and a bill to amend the charter of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company; which were read, the first named bill three times and ordered to be engrossed; the last, the first time and referred.

The bill to confer on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, banking privileges, was read the third time and rejected—Ayes 22, Noes, 24.

House of Commons.

Tuesday December 27

After the reading of a few Revised Statutes, the bill to establish a new Circuit in the West, was taken up for consideration, and gave rise to an animated debate, in which Messrs. Hoke, Graham, Satterthwaite, Rayner and Moore participated. The bill finally passed its 3d reading, 92 to 40, and was sent to the Senate for its concurrence. The bill, as passed, provides that all the Judges of the Superior Courts shall hereafter be salaried officers, and receive 1950 dollars per annum, in full of all duties which the Legislature may devolve upon them.

Wednesday, December 28

Received from the Governor a communication transmitting copies of two acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina, recently passed, one to amend the charter of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company—the other, to confer banking privileges on the stock holders of said Company; also joint resolutions on the subject of said railroad, and an extract from an Act of the same body to make appropriations for the year 1837. The communication was sent to the Senate, with a proposition that the two acts be printed.

Thursday, December 29.

The bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville was read, and on motion of Mr. Graham referred to the committee on private bills.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee of privileges and elections, to whom was referred the resolution to vacate the seat of John Clayton on account of his being a Postmaster, reported that the committee are unable to decide whether the said Clayton is constitutionally disqualified or not. On motion, the report was laid upon the table.

Friday, December 30.

Mr. Rayner submitted certain resolutions upon the subject of the abolition of slavery, the design of the Fanatics, &c. In introducing these resolutions, Mr. R. said, it would be recollected that, at the commencement of the session, so much of his excellency the Governor's message as related to the subject of abolition and incendiary publications, had been referred to a select committee. Six weeks has elapsed, and no report from that committee was forthcoming, and he feared there would be none. These considerations had induced him to prepare the resolutions now submitted, which he had endeavored so to frame as to render them acceptable to all parties.

On motion of Mr. Aclin, they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The residue of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bill to abolish the office of Public Printer, and prescribing the mode of having the printing for the State executed. After various amendments, the bill was put upon its passage,

Mr. Gales explained the objects of the bill, and illustrated the advantages which would accure to the state from a modification of the existing laws on the subject; after which, the bill passed its second reading.

Saturday, December 31.

Received from his excellency the Governor, a communication, transmitting, according to law, the annual report of the board for Internal Improvement; also a copy of the annual report of the Treasurer of the University of North Carolina. On motion of Mr. Gales the communications were ordered to be sent to the Senate, with a proposition that the messages and accompanying documents be printed.

Monday January 2

Mr. Moore, presented a bill empowering the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company, to subscribe their stock to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, which passed its first reading.

Mr Graham, from the committee on the Surplus Revenue, made a detailed report of the various subjects referred to them, together with a bill to appropriate the public monies which shall be received by this State. The bill was read the first time and passed; and on motion of Mr. Crawford, ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, January 3

Mr. McRae, from the committee on internal improvement, reported the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road Company, without amendment

Mr. Hill moved for its indefinite postponement, on the ground that it was too indefinite in its terms, not prescribing the line of the road with sufficient certainty—that the effect would be to carry out of the state our products to aggrandize foreign capitalists—and that to grant a charter to this company would be a breach of faith towards the Cape Fear and Yadkin Company.

Mr. Graham, who introduced the bill, stated the reasons which induced him to do so, and which would influence his vote in its favor. After which, on motion of Mr. Guthrie, it was laid upon the table, with the understanding that it should be called up to-morrow.

Mr. Satterthwaite introduced a bill to encourage the culture and manufacture of sugar and silk in this state, by granting incorporations to associations of individual enterprize and capital, formed for that purpose. Read the first time.

Wednesday, January 4.

The bill to erect a new county by the name of Madison, out of a portion of Buncombe, was read the second time, and indefinitely postponed—57 to 45.

Friday, January 6

The whole sitting nearly was consumed in voting for Judge of the Superior Court *vice* Owen Holmes resigned, and Solicitor of the 6th Circuit, *vice* W. J. Alexander resigned.

Mr. Adams presented a bill to incorporate the town of Greensborough, in Guilford county. Read first time.

From the Raleigh Register.

C. G. Memminger, Esq. a member of the South Carolina Legislature, is at present in this city, whither he has come as the agent of the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, to obtain the concurrence of our General Assembly in the acts amendatory of the charter of this Road.

It will be seen that Col. Memminger has been invited to take a seat within the bar of the Senate, and to address that body in explanation of the objects of his mission.

The principal object desired by the friends of this great enterprise, we believe, is to obtain the assent of North Carolina to the Act which has just passed the Legislature of South Carolina, conferring banking privileges on the stockholders of the Rail Road Company. It is estimated that it will take $12 000,000 to complete the Road, which sum it will be impossible to raise unless this banking privilege is allowed; and the question arises: whether the wishes of those interested in the road shall be acceded to, or this immense work abandoned.

From a letter of great interest and ability, addressed to Governor Spaight by Col. Memminger, and by him transmitted to the Legislature, we make the following extracts, showing the importance of this Road to North Carolina:—

"The importance of this road to North Carolina has been long ago settled. In a Convention assembled in 1833, composed of the most enlightened men in this state, the identical project was recommended to public favor; and as this state has the honor of originating this magnificent scheme, so is her faith incidentally pledged to aid its accomplishment. The advantages to result from it have been so frequently brought to view by these able men, that it is not necessary to repeat them. I will however merely refer to one or two of them by way of illustration

The most obvious is the outlay of between two and three millions of dollars, which must be made in North Carolina, in the direct line of the route, without taking into consideration the lateral branches which will eventually join. Let any practical man consider the immense benefits which will be produced by so large an expenditure in the western part of the state and say whether the foundations of national prosperity may not be laid in it.

But when it is considered that the road which South Carolina now proposes to make across the mountains is the very one which will develope the resources of every one of the interior counties, the argument is still more in its favor. The Yadkin Rail Road from Fayetteville to Bentie's ford is in the direct channel of union for the Charleston Road. The latter will bring the South Western passengers across the mountains, and the immense numbers which will then go through the state on their way North will diffuse a stream of prosperity throughout its course. Those inland districts which now have no outlet for any of their commodities will find a market brought home to them, and the value of land will increase throughout the whole line.

But the districts which contain the mineral wealth of the state will at once feel the impulse. Lincoln, Rutherford, Mecklenburg, Burke and all the counties near the Yadkin, will at once have a channel opened to a market which needs all they can produce. It is venturing very little to say that every fall of water —every mine of iron, or any other metal; even the grazing and grain farms throughout this region, will soon find employment for their means. Even the Eastern counties will be benefited in a material degree. The travellers who go to Charleston and thence to the North, will of course take the shortest Steam Boat communication by sea. They will land at Wilmington and there take the Rail Road for the Roanoke, as their best means of reaching Norfolk and Balumore. Few men are aware of the immense increase of travelling which these Roads produce. Before the Rail Road was made between New York and Philadelphia, about 80 or 100 passengers daily was the usual number; now it has increased to between 1500 and 2,000.—Between Charleston and Augusta, a single stage three times a week was more than sufficient for the transportation of passengers. Since the establishment of the Rail Road, the average of passengers to Charleston has gone as far as 500 per week."

Congress.

In the Senate, on the 19th of December, Mr Clay presented a bill for the distribution of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states. The bill is similar to that which passed the Senate at its last session. It provides for a distribution during a period of five years, ending on the last day of the year 1841. Mr. Clay said, the Senate would readily comprehend the motive for fixing the end of the year 1841, as it is at that time that the biennial reductions of ten per cent. upon the existing duties cease according to the act of 1833, commonly called the compromise act; and a reduction of one half of the excess beyond twenty per cent. of any duty then remaining is to take effect. By that time, a fair experiment of the land bill will have been made, and Congress can then determine whether the proceeds of the national domain shall continue to be equitably divided, or shall be applied to the current expenses of the government.

The bill was read a first time, and passed to a second reading.

On the 21st, Mr. Calhoun asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to distribute among the several states the money which shall be in the treasury of the United States on the first day of January 1838, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, on the terms and according to the provisions of the deposite act of last session.

On the 2d of January Mr. Sevier introduced the following resolution—

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to each of the states of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, five hundred thousand acres of land for the purposes of internal improvement.

Mr. Walker, from the committee to whom it was referred, reported Mr. Clay's Land Bill, with an amendment, striking out the whole bill save the enacting clause, and substituting another which restricts the sales of the public lands to actual settlers, and to them in small quantities, accompanied with many guards against its being evaded by speculators.

Mr. Hendricks, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill to continue the Cumberland and Ohio railroad through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for which object it appropriates 8500.000, viz. 200,000 for Ohio, and 150.000 for the other two states.

Mr. Ewing's joint resolution, rescinding the treasury order of July 11th, 1836, and prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury to delegate the power to specify the kind of funds to be received in payment for the public lands, has given rise to an interesting debate in the Senate. Mr. Rives has offered an amendment, modifying it in some degree, and extending its operation to all payments made to the government.

The President has communicated to Congress the proceedings of a Convention in Michigan, acceding to the terms prescribed for her admission into the Union. He states that the first Convention, which assembled under authority of a law of the Territorial Legislature, refused the terms. But that the people of all the counties except two had subsequently, without law, chosen Delegates to another Convention, which assented to the terms.

A bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union has passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 4—several members having retired before the vote. The passage of the bill was objected to on account of the irregularity of the proceedings by which the assent of Michigan was given.

An extended debate is continued in the House of Representatives on the resolution of Mr. Wise, and the amendment thereto pending, proposing an inquiry into the executive departments.

Mr C. Allan offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas Congress has heretofore made donations of the public lands for the purpose of internal improvement and education,

		Acres
To the State of	Ohio	1,737 838
	Indiana	1,012 593
	Illinoise	1,712 215
	Missouri	1,181 238
	Mississippi	733,344
	Alabama	1 216,450
	Louisiana	920,053
Territory of	Michigan	599 973
	Arkansas	996,538
	Florida	947 724

in the aggregate amounting to eleven million fifty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-five acres:

And whereas each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union;

And every wise and good American having agreed in the opinion that the cause of general education is indissolubly indentified with the cause of general liberty;

Therefore, to do equal and exact justice to all the States, to aid in diffusing among the rising generation intelligence enough to comprehend, and spirit enough

to defend, their rights, and thus to elevate the national character and insure the perpetuity of our free institutions—

Be it Resolved, That a select committee of one member from each State be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the justice and expediency of making to each of the thirteen original American States, together with each of the States of Vermont, Maine, Kentucky, and Tennessee, such grants of the public lands, for the porposes of education, as will correspond in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favor of the first-named States and Territories, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise. But, to avoid the objection of one State holding land in another, the committee is directed to insert a clause in the bill which they may report, providing that the grants to be made thereby shall be subject to sale under the laws of the General Government now in force, and that the proceeds arising therefrom shall be paid over to the States entitled to the same.

This resolution was taken up on the following day for consideration, the following amendments to which were pending:

By Mr. Vinton—

Resolved, That the said inquiry extend to all the states, and that the said committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of inserting a clause in said bill to pay said new states the value of the improvements made by them on the public lands, or to pay to them the amount the public lands would have been assessed for taxes if the had been private property.

By Mr. Johnson, of La. to amend the resolution, by extending its provisions to all the states of the Union.

By Mr. Claiborne, of Miss. to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following—

And provided that no such grant shall interfere with or be located on the claim or improvement of any actual settler on the public lands.

Mr. Harrison, of Mo., addressed the House at length in opposition to the resolution, and with a view to show that the preamble was entirely erroneous in the assumption which it contained, that the grants to the new states were gratuities for which no consideration had been received. He denied the position: and maintained that the states accepted the land, not as a gratuity, but under a compact entered into under the ordinance of 1787, by which compact the new states, in consideration of the grants, had surrendered one of the greatest attributes of sovereignty—the right to tax the public domain within their limits.

Mr. Hannegan was of opinion no practical good was to be obtained by the continuance of the discussion, and moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. C. Allan called for the yeas and nays on that motion, which were ordered; and, being taken, were—yeas 95, nays 99. So the motion to lay the subject on the table was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Garland, of Virginia, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The following petition was presented to the House of Representatives on the 30th of December, and on the following day was taken up for consideration—

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the first Congressional district in the State of North Carolina, have for years past been accustomed to regard the action of the Federal Government with great anxiety. Your petitioners have accordingly their just claims for such appropriations for public works in their immediate neighborhood, as fall within the peculiar province of the General Government, trusting to the trady justice of Congress.

They have regretted to see appropriations of the public money not equally distributed with a view to the general benefit.

Your petitioners have viewed with great satisfaction the bill of the last session regulating the deposites of the public money among the several States. They regard this measure as the safest disposition of the national treasure, as best calculated to avoid all unjust, unconstitutional and partial appropriations of the common fund. They therefore pray that provisions similar to that contained in the deposite bill of the last session may become the law of the Union for several succeeding years.

Mr. W. B. Shepard (who presented it) made a speech of some length in support of its general object and on his motion the petition was then referred to the committee of ways and means.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Register.

Washington City, Dec. 29

Mr. Wise's resolution in the House of Representatives and Mr. Ewing's in the Senate, are still under debate. The former, which proposes an examination into the manner in which the business of the Executive Departments of the Government has been conducted, continues to be warmly opposed by the friends of the Administration, and attempts are made to protract or postpone the discussion. This does not look well; for if the business of these Departments has been well managed, the friends of the Administration ought rather to court inquiry than to object to it. Mr. Ewing's resolution in the Senate, which proposes the repeal of the Treasury Order which has produced so much disorder in the circulating currency of the county, is violently opposed by Benton, and the few Senators who act with him; but the more moderate supporters of the Administration seem willing to put an end to the evils produced by the measure, in their own way, and for this purpose Mr. Rives has introduced an amendment which will have this effect, and, in some respects, go further than the original proposition, as it provides, not only that the public lands, but all dues to the Government, may be paid in notes of any specie-paying Bank. It is believed this proposition will be adopted, and if it be, our currency will again be reduced to order.

Mr. Calhoun's bill providing for the division of any future Surpluses that may remain in the Treasury, has not yet come up for discussion; but Mr. W. B. Shepard, one of your representatives, made an excellent, impressive speech touching the subject, on a memorial which he lately presented from a portion of his constituents, praying Congress to make provision for the distribution of future Surpluses in the Treasury, as the best means which can be adopted to give to the Southern States some portion of the benefit to be derived from the expenditure of the public revenue.

Mr. Clay's Land Bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate of the United States, by a vote of 27 to 4—the opposition having withdrawn themselves.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, January 13.

John D. Toomer, esq. of Fayetteville, has been elected a Judge of the Superior Courts, in place of Mr. Holmes, who declined accepting.

The resignation of Judge Donnell occasioned another vacancy on the bench, which we understand has been filled by the appointment of John L. Bailey, esq. of Pasquotank.

James R. Dodge, clerk of the Senate, has been elected Solicitor of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, in place of William J. Alexander, declined.

Both branches of the Legislature have adopted a resolution to adjourn on Saturday next; but it is believed by those who are best acquainted with the business before them, that they cannot, in justice to the public interest, adjourn until the latter part of next week. *Star.*

Accident.—We are pained to state that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives met with a serious accident, on Thursday last. In leaving this city for Fayetteville, in a carriage drawn by two spirited horses, they took fright just beyond the Government House, sprang off a very high bank, upset the vehicle and made a complete wreck of it. The Bishop and his driver were both thrown out—the former had his shoulder dislocated and was otherwise a good deal bruised—the latter escaped unhurt. *Raleigh Register.*

Lemuel Turner, convicted of the murder of Capt Harwell, of Halifax, was hung at Oxford, Granville county, pursuant to sentence, on Friday last.

DEATH OF MR. MONTGOMERY.

The sorrowful task devolves upon us of announcing the decease of George W. Montgomery, Senator from Hertford co. He was respected and beloved by all who knew him, and his death is very generally and sincerely lamented. The usual mark of mourning is adopted by the Legislature. The remains of Mr. Montgomery were interred on Thursday last, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. George W. Freeman being the officiating minister, who delivered an impressive discourse, appropriate to the melancholy occasion. The funeral was attended by the principal officers of State, the members of the Legislature, and many citizens. *Standard.*

The Senate yesterday (6th) spent some time in executive session. Amongst the business transacted, was, we are glad to learn, the confirmation of Major Gates to a re appointment to his rank in the army, from which he had been stricken by the President of the United States, and subsequently nominated for restoration for the purpose of affording him the privilege of trial by a Court Martial.

National Intel.

Santa Anna.—The Lexington (Kentucky) Intelligencer, of the 30th December, has the following paragraph:

"General Santa Anna, President of Mexico, arrived in this city, on his way to Washington. He is in bad health, and will, we understand, remain in this city until he recovers so as to be able to travel."

With melancholy feelings we record the death of Mrs. Donelson, the beautiful and amiable wife of Andrew Jackson Donelson, late private secretary of the President. This most estimable lady went to Tennessee during the summer, and expected to return with her uncle on the first of December. For the most part, since the beginning of this administration, Mrs. Donelson has presided at the President's mansion; and all who have visited it know with what amenity of manners, with what engaging and unpretending kindness, she welcomed the guests to its hospitalities. She was destined not to share the affectionate farewell greetings with which the country is prepared to salute the close of the President's residence at Washington, with which, in all private and social relations, she was identified. Mrs. Donelson was seized with a hæmorrhage of the lungs at her home in Tennessee, shortly before the period fixed for her return. She rallied for a time, and hopes were entertained of her recovery; but a relapse, in the early part of December, hurried her to the grave on the 19th of the month.

Washington Globe.

The Legislature of Connecticut has closed its extra session. It was called for the purpose of making provision for receiving and disposing of the proportion of the surplus revenue falling to that state. The bill passed upon the subject appropriates the money to the towns, one half the proceeds to the applied to the support of common schools—the remainder to the disposition of the town authorities.

A resolution has been offered in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the manner in which the Bank of the United States obtained its charter at the last session. We hope it may prevail, and that the investigation be made with the utmost scrutiny. The Bank and the members of the last Legislature have nothing to fear from such a course;—it will be rather a benefit, as it will put to rest the miserable slang of 'bribery and corruption,' harped upon from one end of the state to the other, and cover with disgrace those who have been so liberal in their charges against a portion of the last Legislature.

Beaver Argus.

Newbern Sentinel.—Mr. Thos. Watson has disposed of this establishment to John A. Backhouse, esq. by whom the paper will, in future, be conducted.

Mexico and Spain.—It is said that Spain has at length acknowledged the independence of Mexico.

The lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature has passed a resolution favorable to the recognition of Texian Independence. It has not been acted on in the Senate.

The small pox prevails to a considerable extent in Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Poindexter.—It will be gratifying to the many well wishers of Mr. Poindexter, to learn that the Natchez Courier of the 5th inst. represents his situation as improving, and that there was then a fair prospect of his recovery.

Thomas W. Veazey has been re-elected Governor of the state of Maryland by an almost unanimous vote of the Legislature.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON AND EXTENSIVE CALAMITY AT TROY N. Y.

Extract of a letter from a friend to a member of Congress from the state of New York.

Troy, Monday Morning, Jan. 2, 1837.

"The lower part of our city has become a modern Pompeii. Last evening, about seven o'clock, the hill at the lower part of the city slid down, covering up houses, barns, &c., with men, women, and children in them. It has covered up every thing half way to the river, passing over sixth, fifth, and fourth streets to third street.

Never was there greater consternation. The whole city is alive, and on the spot, with thousands from other places, digging out the dead. They have found eight dead bodies, and 19 horses. It is impossible to say how many lives are lost. I have just come from the spot, and I saw them dig out two little children, lying in a trundle bed, sleeping the sleep of death, without a bruise upon them, probably smothered.

Where Fourth street was, the earth is at least sixty feet high. There were not many houses near the spot, but what were, are buried. It is calculated that seven buildings, each occupied by two or three families, are destroyed. There was a house upon the hill which has not been discovered.

I was sitting in my house, and heard a rumbling noise, like distant thunder, and went to the door, and saw a light in the South and a cloud coming over the city, and soon *gravel* fell like hail. Soon the bells commenced ringing, and I went to the spot immediately. The brick kiln was carried a hundred rods, and was on fire. It gave light enough to see the horrible and novel scene.

To add to the dreadful sublime, the water came foaming down the hill in a torrent. It is now evident that the earth about here is volcanic, or that the water comes from the mountains east of us. The swamps that is not filled up with earth, is filled with water. It is a melancholy day with us.

Office of the New York American,
January 4th 2 O'clock P. M.

Awful Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

We stop the paper to announce that intelligence is just received from Hempstead Beach, that the bark Mexico, from Liverpool, boarded two days ago by the news-boats, *not being able to get a pilot*, was driven ashore last night on Hempstead Beach, a few miles east of Rockaway, and out of *one hundred and sixteen* persons, passengers and crew, *eight only are saved!*

This vessel was below on Sunday evening, and announced in our paper of yesterday as still below, *with a flag of distress flying*—but none being there to relieve her distress—no pilot to take charge—she, with more than one hundred human beings, perished in sight almost of her port!

The wreckmaster brings the intelligence, having just reached the city. The vessel went to pieces immediately.

Public Lands.—The United States now own about 132,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

		Acres.
In the state of	Missouri,	17,443,429
	Ohio,	4,100,493
	Indiana,	11,459,156
	Illinois,	17,234,010
	Alabama,	22,386,058
	Mississippi,	12,924,301
	Louisiana,	9,686,526
	Arkansas,	14,223,195
	Michigan,	14,532,827
Territory of	Florida,	6,729,909

Of the above, 122 millions can now be entered at $1.25 per acre. Ten millions more of new land will soon be thrown into market. There are about one hundred millions of acres of unsurveyed land in the above states to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and about eighty millions which the Indians still claim. *Natchez Free Trade.*

A good caricature, in cravon, has been shown at Washington. It represents a large Stable (Augean,) with "Stalls' for the different Departments, labelled Treasury, War, &c. &c. The door is locked, and Wise and Peyton are standing thundering without, having spades and brooms ready for a sweep. The phiz of Mr. D. J. Pearce peers out of the Stable windows, exclaiming —"We can't let you in to clean out *generally* but you may, by and by, take off a little *specific* dirt."

FOREIGN.

Charles X. ex-king of France, died at Goriz on the 12th Nov., aged 78. The nephew of the Duke of Angouleme was proclaimed King of France by the family.

Young Prince Louis Bonaparte is to be transported to America.

Queen Hortense, the mother of young Louis Bonaparte, has gone to Switzerland to settle her affairs; after which it is said she will join her son in America. The Journal Du Commerce says, that Prince Louis Napoleon has been required to give his word of honor that he will not leave the United States within the next ten years, and that he at first refused, but yielded, on being told that the fate of his accomplices depended upon his compliance.

The affairs of Spain are in the same disordered state.

The Cholera.—The cholera was raging at Naples on the 5th of November The deaths being from 140 to 160 per day—increased by rumour to 500 The weather was cold and uncomfortable, and the crest of Vesuvius covered with snow.

INSTRUCTION TO REPRESENTATIVES

The following remarks on a subject which has been much agitated within a few years, are extracted from Essays, by Noah Webster, written forty-eight years ago, and published in 1790;—

"A law is the will of a *whole* state, operating upon the *whole* state. In our governments, *representatives* are chosen in districts, cities, counties, or townships; but, when chosen, they are the *representatives of the whole State*, their *acts operate upon the whole State*, and the good of the *whole State* is the object of their laws. Hence the rule of decision, on all questions, is the *common will*, or *general sense* of the whole State. Now, this will be collected or formed only in a *convention*, or *assembly of all the representatives*. The reasons, arguments, and objections of the whole State can be known only in such an assembly. They cannot be known in local districts.—Hence the electors themselves, in a particular county, city, or town, have no right to decide a question which is to affect the whole State, without consultation with the People of all other parts of the State, who are as much interested in the question as themselves. The reason, then, why a number of electors have no right to give binding instructions to a representative, is, that they themselves have no right or power to decide what is for the common good of the whole community, without hearing the facts, reasons, arguments, and objections which other persons may allege for or against a particular measure. For the electors in a *district* to decide positively what is proper for the whole State, without consulting others who are to be affected by the decision, is to *prejudge* the question; it is to defeat the very object of the representation of the whole State. Men, as individuals, may have their opinions and express them; but these opinions, in regard to public measures, are subject to be corrected or modified by the opinions of all other persons who are to be affected by such measures. In short, all individual opinions are to be controlled by the sense of the community, collected in the whole representation.

The popular doctrine of the right of instructions is one of the most *absurd*, as well as *pernicious*, that was ever broached in a republic."

Steam Power vs. Horses.—It is evident that in a few years, steam power will be applied to such a variety of purposes, that the services of the horse, or the ox, will no longer be required. Dr Lardner, in his excellent treatise on the Steam Engine, computes that there are above one million of horses engaged in Great Britain, in various ways, in transporting passengers and goods, and that to support each horse requires as much land as would upon an average support eight men. If this quantity of animal power were displaced by steam engines, and the means of transport drawn from the bowels of the earth instead of being raised upon its surface, then, supposing the above calculation correct, as much land would become available for the support of human beings, as would suffice for an additional population of eight millions—or what amounts to the same, would increase the means of support of the present population by about one-third of the present available means. The land which now supports horses, would then support men or produce corn for food.

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

January 9.

Cotton—13 a 14¼ cents.

Tobacco—New Lugs, 3 00
Good to best, 8 00

Wheat—In good demand—receipts very light. We quote:
Red, 1 50 a 1 95;
White, 1 90 a 2 15.

Flour—Family, $12 00.
Superfine, 10 50.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening the 6th instant by James A. Craig, esq. Mr. GEORGE N. ALLEN to Miss MARTHA S. WHITSEY.

DIED,

In this county, on Thursday the 12th inst. Mr. ANDERSON LONG.

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY.	Sun rise	Sun set	Moon's age	Moon rises	Moon sets
13 Friday.	7	4 54	2	H. M. 5 29 afn'n	H. M. 4 18 afn'n
14 Saturday.	7 5	4 55	3	6 1 54 morn'g	5 27 afn'n
15 Sunday.	7 5	4 55	4	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
16 Monday.	7 4	4 56	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 Tuesday.	7	4 57	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Wednesday	7 2	4 57	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Thursday.	7	4 58	8	[illegible]	[illegible]

New Moon 17th day, 1 hour, 30 minutes, afternoon.
First Quarter 25th day, 2 hours, 27 minutes, afternoon.

Public Sale.

AT the late residence of Rachel Strayhorn deceased on Friday the 20th of this inst. we will proceed to sell

about One Hundred Barrels of Corn, a large quantity of Hay, Fodder, Oats & Wheat, one Wagon and Gear, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles. Nine months credit will be given the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ANDREW BOULAND
SAML. STRAYHORN, } Ex'rs

January 13 52—

Public Sale.

ON the 9th of February next, I shall sell, at public outcry, on a credit of twelve months, at the court house in Hillsborough, a very likely NEGRO GIRL, about eighteen years old. Bond and security will be required of the purchaser.

WM. N. PRATT, *Guardian of the children of Mrs Willie Cain, late Mrs Elizabeth James, widow of Thomas James, deceased.*

January 13. 52—

STRAY

TAKEN up by James Ray, senr. living on the waters of the south fork of Little River, eleven miles north east from Hillsborough and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 21st of December last, a red and white COW, marked with a crop off the right ear, and under bit and hole in left ear, and torn or cut bit to the end of the ear.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 13 50—3w

STRAY.

TAKEN up by Hugh Curry, living six miles south from Hillsborough, on the old road leading to Chapel Hill, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 7th of January, a black and white COW, marked with a large slit in the left ear, a crop and under bit in the right ear, and the end of her horns cut off.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 16. 52—3w

NOTICE.

THE partnership of JOHN J. FREELAND & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate settlement with John J. Freeland, who has become the purchaser of the whole concern.

J. J. FREELAND,
JAMES WEBB.

☞ The subscriber will hereafter give his constant personal attention to the business of the Mill and hopes to deserve a share of public patronage

JOHN J. FREELAND.

January 5. 51—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

RICE FLOUR.

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

We are happy to find our article concerning "Rice Flour" take so well, as that in one short week it should be the means of *turning the current of trade the other way.* Orders are now beginning to pour in from Fayetteville and elsewhere in such quick succession that we fear the Agents (new business as it is) will be put to their stumps to fulfil them.

This as it should be; and now, as we have put our friends upon the track of getting Flour at a low rate, it behooves us next to tell them *how to make the Bread.* Rice Flour, then, like all other things that fall under the hands of the good House Wife, must be concocted *according to taste.* Of the particular mode of mixing and baking it, we leave such matters with those to whom they rightly belong; but this much we have heard, that it does not answer well unless a portion of whole or broken Rice be mixed with the Flour, which tends to lighten or shorten it. With this hint to the Ladies, we are not afraid to trust the article into their hands, knowing that their ready ingenuity can supply all that our ignorance has said and much more into the bargain.

By way of a beginning, we subjoin a couple of Receipts with which our good Wives have furnished us. We have ate of the Bread and know it to be good, very good, and as to the Pound Cake—Pshaw! Just try it and satisfy yourself.

To make Rice Bread (A Breakfast Dish)—Boil a half pint of the coarser part or whole Rice as for table use—when hot, put a spoonful of butter or lard, and when cooler, an Egg—add to it a pint of the fine Flour, thin it with either water or milk, to the consistency of Buckwheat cakes, (milk will give it a prettier brown than water.) Bake it in a spider with a top, and you will have two plates of muffins such as Wheat Flour can never equal.

To Make Pound Cake.—Take one pound of Rice Flour, one pound sugar, three quarters of butter, and one dozen of eggs, with spicing to taste;—mix and bake them in the usual way, and you will have a pound cake, much cheaper, and as far superior to that which the same quantity of Wheat Flour would give, as Cheese is to Chalk.

These are all we are in possession of, yet most gladly would we publish the whole catalogue of them, yea from "Johny cake" down to "Sally Lun," if some of the *notable House Wives* would but open their bureaus to us. We insert the following from the Charleston Mercury, as being somewhat in point.

Bread—The enormous price of Wheat Flour has induced the bakers in New York to use superfine Rice Flour as a partial substitute. They make their bread of one fourth part Rice with three fourths Wheat, and the article is said to be far more palatable and wholesome than that which is made of Wheat exclusively.—Rice is probably the most nutritious of all farinaceous substances—it is the food of half of Asia, and is in general use throughout our Southern country.

We have received other receipts, but too late for insertion this week. We shall give them in our next.

A passionate man rides a horse that runs away with him.

Hillsborough FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Session will open on Thursday the 26th instant, under the same approved and experienced teachers to whom the school is already indebted for a long and faithful course of instruction. The studies of the several classes will continue as heretofore. In consequence of the advanced prices of the times, the teachers are reluctantly constrained to increase a little the tuition-fee of each class. The prices for the ensuing session will be as follows:

For 4th Class - - - -	$12 00
2d and 3d Class - - -	15 00
1st Class - - - -	17 00
Instruction in Music - -	25 00
in Drawing & Painting	12 00
in Needle-work	3 00

W. M. GREEN, *Superintendent.*

January 4. 51—4w

State Bank of N. Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits, Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next, otherwise they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, *President.*

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 51—3m

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the state of North Carolina for *three months*—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to *order.*

Stray Hog.

A STRAY Hog came to the premises of the subscriber, near Albright's Post Office in Orange county, on the 20th of December, supposed to be from a drove which passed by. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

EUPHENEE B. KERR.

December 26. 51—

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to send it in at this season of the year the article is most needed.

November 24. 46—

FARMER'S SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has been for some time convinced, that English Schools of the first order were greatly needed in our country, at which the sons of our farmers might acquire that kind of practical knowledge which will qualify them to become good, useful and intelligent citizens. It cannot be denied, that not a few even of our most distinguished men have arisen from these sound headed and honest hearted fathers, who are emphatically termed the bone and sinew of our republic; but who, for the want of suitable schools, have not had it in their power to give their sons that kind of an education which would have prepared them for greater service to their country.

The subscriber, who is the Principal of this Institution, will use his best endeavors to render it the *first* of its kind. A detail of his plan cannot here be given; but he will simply say, his object will be to make *good English scholars.* Moral and religious instruction will by no means be considered a secondary object. The Principal of this school flatters himself that he will be patronised by such gentlemen as do not wish to give their sons a classical education; but who would be pleased to have them taught to read and write correctly, and also the English Grammar and Geography, with some knowledge of Astronomy, Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Chemistry, which is intimately connected with Agriculture.

Price of Board and Tuition, including candles, fuel, washing, and every thing of the kind, will be $45 the session.

This School will be opened on the second Monday in January, at Rock House, nine miles west of Chapel Hill and twelve miles south west of Hillsborough. A more healthy situation there cannot be in the state.

ELIJAH GRAVES.

Orange County, Dec. 31. 51—3m

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Standard and the Milton Spectator will insert the above six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of January 1837, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
James Armstrong
The Justices of Orange County Court

B
John Brown or William Cabe
Lewis J. Beard 2
Mrs. Amelia Bullock
Samuel Bumpass
John G. Blount
Baptist Church, care of Ezekiel Brewer and others

C
James R. Cole
Burton Clark
Calvin Clark
William Cousins
Reuben Cardin
Eli Carrel
C. E. Clotherall
William Cabe or John Brown

D
Zachariah Dickie
Rev. D. G. Doak

E
Sec'y of Eagle Lodge 2

F
James Faucett
John R. Faucett

G
Rev. Alson Gray
S. W. Gunn 2
William Gattis

H
Miss Issa. Hays
Mrs. Mary Hicks
Durrum Hall
James Hicks
John E. Hinchman
William Holmes
Rev. Joseph Holmes
Ephraim Harris
Rev. Samuel Harris
William W. Holden

J
Robin Jones
Joshua Johnston
John F. Johnston
Mrs. Mary Johnston
Miss Jane Jeffers
Miss Mary E. W. Jemeison
James Jackson

L
Jonathan Laws
Sarah or Isaac Laws
J. Lewis
Miss Elvia Lillington
William L. Long
Barney Lashley
Rev. William Linebury

M
John R. Minnis, esq.
John Mitchel
William Manor
James Morrow

N
William Nelson 2
Neill M'Nabb
William Nichols

P
Archibald Parker
L. K. Pratt

R
George Rhodes
Jesse Rigsby
Wilson Rnew
William Russell

S
Clem Sears
M. & E. Sears
Rev. J. F. Speight
David Springer

T
James Taylor
James C. Turrentine
John S. Turrentine
William Trice, jr.
William Thomson
Jack Thomson, son of Robert

W
John Warren 2
William H. Woods
Henderson Woods
James Wilkins
William A. Whitfield
Arenet Webb
Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkerson
Andrew Watson
John D. Wilson

Y
Josiah Younger

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

January 2. 51 2w

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire out immediately for the present year, a Negro Woman, who is a first rate washer, &c., a Boy 14 or 15 years of age, and a Girl 16 years old.

J. W. NORWOOD, *Guardian of R. Ashe.*

January 6. 51—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

$13,000 for $5!

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
First Class, for 1837.

To be drawn at FAYETTEVILLE, on *Saturday, the 11th of February.*

COMBINATION SYSTEM,
75 number Lottery. 12 drawn ballots.

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE. $13,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $13.000—one of $6.000—one of $3.000—one of $2.400—six of $1.500—one of $1.100—twenty of $1000—besides many of $500, $360, &c amounting in all to

253,390 Dollars.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co. in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

January 5. 51—

LOOK AT THIS!!!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash** will be given for **5000 bushels of Wheat.**

September 6. 35—

Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,
Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that Saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 43—

LEMAY'S
North Carolina Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1837,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

November 3. 43—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in August last, a Negro man named SAM, about fifty years of age, common size, dark complexion, has a scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn when young. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension, if returned to the subscriber, or confine so that I can get him.

MICHAEL SHOFFNER.

December 13 49 6wp

FOR SALE.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, in good preservation. For terms inquire at this office.

August 25. 33—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Person County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1836.

Augustine Vanhook administrator with the will annexed of John Rogers deceased, Giles Rogers John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, Samuel Johnston Paul Terrell and Sally his wife, and John Rogers
against
John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers.

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Vanhook and his wife Rachel, and Ottaway Rogers, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1836. Test.

CH. MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 75 51—6w

Found

NEAR Jonah Turner's Mill on Little River, on Wednesday the 4th instant, the following notes viz: One on John L. Woods for $50; one on John Douglas for $103 65; one on Samuel Woods for $75; one on Zachariah Dickey for $3; one on James E. Dickey for $95; one on Ellison Smith for $5; one on Samuel Woods for $60; one on David & John Woods for $100. The owner can get the notes by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES TURNER.

January 6. 51—

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND P. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and *will* sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in *exchange* for every description of *Country-made Cloth.*

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

Mrs. Lucinda Thomas,

MILLINER, MANTUA MAKER, &c.

HAS located herself in Hillsborough, one door above Messrs. Latimer & Mebane's store, and is ready to execute all kinds of Milliner's Work, Mantua Making and plain Sewing, at low prices. She will execute her work in the best style and newest fashions, and hopes to deserve encouragement from the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity.

November 3, 43—

Mount Pleasant Academy.

THE Spring Session of this institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1837. This Academy, situated in the county of Orange, twelve miles north west of Hillsborough, six miles north of Mason Hall, and six miles west of Prospect Hill in Caswell county, offers every facility for a complete academical course of education, and upon as reasonable terms as the high prices of the times will possibly justify. There will be two full sessions of five months each in the year.

The prices for instruction in the first class are five dollars per session, and in the second class ten dollars per session.

The first class, among other things, comprises the following branches, viz: Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Maps &c. History, Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy. The branches taught in the second class are the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

At the expiration of the first session there will be a public examination, and a vacation of two weeks. The very flattering manner in which this institution has been patronised by a generous public, lays the subscriber under many strong obligations, and produces in him a determination neither to spare expenses, pains, nor labour, to render this institution in every respect inferior to none of the kind in the state.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twelve or fifteen students with board at six dollars per month. Board can be had convenient to the academy for any amount of students.

If any person should wish to correspond with the subscriber upon the subject of the Academy, he will please direct to Pleasant Grove post office.

DANIEL W. KERR.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, Dec. 1. 47—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above every other week until the 15th January, and forward their account to this office for payment.

LINE OF PACKETS
To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville. All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 38—

NOTICE.

AT a meeting held by the Wardens of the Poor, at the Poor House, on the 5th of September last, they ascertained the annual cost to the county for supporting each pauper under the care of the superintendent, to be Forty Dollars.

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to publish this fact in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the information and satisfaction of the tax payers of Orange County.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec.*

November 10. 44—2m

BLANKS *for sale at this Office.*

NOTICE.

ALL those persons indebted to me, either for letter or newspaper postage, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of January next; after which time I shall keep no post office accounts, except with those who may make deposites.

THOMAS CLANCY.

December 6. 49—

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22. 37—

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 16. —tf

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will end on the 15th of January.

The Spring Session will begin on the 16th of January.

The Principal, convinced of the impossibility of doing justice to his school without a third teacher, has engaged the services of Mr. John A. Bingham, whose previous training in this Academy and subsequent experience in teaching, peculiarly qualify him for the station. Such of his patrons as admit the economy of giving a higher price for better work, will, he is assured, cheerfully meet the necessary advance in the price of classical tuition.

Tuition in the Classical Department $21 a session.

In the English Department $13.

No extra charges.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

December 8. 48—3w

P. S. The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard, will insert the above three times and forward their accounts.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, *Granville County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

James C. Cozart, admr. of William Cozart, senr. deceased, & others, vs. *Williams D. Carrington and Fanny his wife, Hubbard Cozart, & William Cozart* } Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are non residents; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to answer in the premises, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $3 00. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, *Granville County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

Elizabeth Peace, & others, vs. *John Cawthorn's heirs, & others.* } Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John and Elizabeth Cawthorn, children and heirs at law of John Cawthorn, deceased; the children and heirs at law of William Cawthorn, deceased; Lemuel Cawthorn, and Charlotte Diment, widow of Mathew Diment, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville, at the court house in Oxford, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $3 00. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, *Granville County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

The children of Polly Hicks, vs *The Executors of John Lemay, deceased, and others.* } Petition for account & settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard W. Lemay, one of the executors and defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the court house in Oxford, on the first Monday of February, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $3 00. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Person County.*

In Equity—November Term, 1836.

The Petition of Ann McNeely, Geo. W. McNeely, James McNeely, and William Jones, against *The heirs at law of Mary Jones, deceased.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the heirs at law of Mary Jones, deceased, to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the petition; otherwise the petition will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment *pro confesso* entered.

JOHN BRADSHER, *C. M. E.*

Price of Adv. $2 50 47—6w

A HANDSOME
Mahogany Sideboard,
FOR SALE.

Inquire of

JAMES WEBB.

April 21. 15—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.